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The Irish Times

CITY EDITION

PRICE 3D. DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1943 NO. 26,837

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RUSSIAN DRIVE FROM KUBAN TO LENINGRAD

THE German Overseas News Agency last night, quoted by Reuter, described Soviet attacks from Leningrad to the Kuban bridgehead as attacks on an unprecedented scale. The Soviets are attempting with all the means at their disposal to force a break-through or achieve decisive results, the message said.

Not a Second Stalingrad

Another German Overseas war commentator, also quoted by Reuter, declared: "There is no question of a second Stalingrad. Political circles have reached the conclusion that the military command has the situation well in hand on the Eastern front."

Pressure Increased

Captain Sertorius, on the Berlin radio, said: "The extraordinarily strong Russian pressure on the Orel bend has still further increased, almost equally on all sectors north, east and south of the city. The Russians have concentrated artillery to an unusually large extent. Their employment of fresh reserves, particularly tanks, is also important. Fighting has reached a degree of intense fierceness."

He said that Soviet attacks in the Byelgorod sector, as well as on the Central Donetz and on the Mius, did not fully attain the impetus of the onslaught against Orel, but they were nevertheless of remarkable strength.

FALLING BACK

Reuter's Special Correspondent in Moscow cables that the German forces are falling back in two sectors —near Orel, "the position of the city itself being now almost hopeless," and further south along the road which follows the direction of the Kursk-Byelgorod railway line and runs on down to Kharkov. His message states that Soviet tanks and mobile columns are pouring through Bolkhov (30 miles above Orel), and that the Germans are making desperate efforts to reach the city's inner defences.

"Many may be cut off before they get there by other Soviet columns moving south-west from Mtsensk."

One Russian force which has cut through to reach Shumova (halfway between Bolkhov and Orel and less than 6 miles from the main road between the two) now constitutes a dangerous spearhead pointed at the retreating Germans, it is stated.

MASSIVE FORCES

THE Red Army is attacking with massive forces on the Leningrad front, according to a German radio front-line reporter.

"A strong tank force, with air support," he said, "attacked, after a violent artillery barrage, in the jungle-like forests between Volkhov and Lake Ladoga, where every yard of firm soil is of special military importance."—(Reuter.)

The Soviet News Agency, quoted by Moscow radio yesterday, officially denied German reports of a landing attempt by Soviet troops near Vardoe, Northern Norway, on Monday night.—(Reuter.)

Soviet Stormovik dive-bombers are actively attacking German panzer units south of Orel, and, it is claimed, over 100 tanks have been destroyed by one Soviet unit alone in the past few days. In the Byelgorod region, Reuter states, the Germans are being rapidly driven out of the remaining positions of their original wedge.

In the Donetz area "Tiger Tanks" are reported to have made their appearance south of Izyum in counter-attacks designed to regain the Germans' lost positions.

The hardest fighting of the summer, according to a military correspondent of the German News Agency, took place yesterday near Taganrog on the Mius front "where a strong Russian concentration of infantry and tanks attacked continuously. One tank brigade succeeded in overwhelming the German defences on a narrow sector, but many were subsequently destroyed or captured."

"The Russians have hurled 18 divisions, more than 200,000 men—supported by tanks — into their offensive on the Leningrad sector," declared the military correspondent of the German overseas radio last night. "Before the attack, on Thursday morning, a fierce barrage was laid down by at least 340 batteries and more than 30 mine-throwers, as well as numerous salvo guns. The German artillery was ready and inflicted heavy losses on the Russians, who attacked in concentrations unusual, even for the Russians. The Soviet infantry was smashed before it reached the German trenches and key points, and where breaches were made the enemy were thrown out again in counter-attacks. Thus the first onslaught failed, but the Russians have launched fresh attacks, and defensive battles are still in progress."

Last night's Soviet communiqué stated: "Yesterday in the Orel direction our troops advanced 2½ to 3½ miles; in the Byelgorod direction 3½ to 5 miles, and in the Donbas our troops improved their positions.

"In the south, in the Donetz basin —south of Izyum and south-west of Voroshilovgrad local fighting continues, as the result of which our troops improved their position. South-west of Krasnodar there was also local fighting and our troops there improved their positions."

Youth Drowned in Liffey

When James Nugent (19), of 2 Camden Villas, Dublin, got into difficulties and was drowned in the River Liffey at the Islandbridge Memorial Park last night after 9 o'clock, the body was recovered by members of the Dublin Fire Brigade ambulance, who went out in a boat. One of the boy's companions tied a rope around his waist and dived for the body. For two hours at the riverside, in the ambulance, and later in Steevens's Hospital artificial respiration was applied, but it was of no avail.

Mr. Batsman while you're at the wicket,
I ask you be careful and snick it,
To leg please, while I
On ODEAREST *may lie,*
If you upset my rest it's not cricket.

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Sudden Raid on Japanese Naval Base

MAKING a return journey of some 2,400 miles, General MacArthur's Liberators have made the first Allied raid on Sourabaya, the great Japanese-occupied Dutch naval base in Java.

The attack took the Japanese completely by surprise, says Reuter. When the first Liberators swept over the port they found the dock area brilliantly lighted.

Direct hits started five big fires in the oil refinery. Docks, warehouses and railway installations were also heavily hit. The raid was the furthest penetration to the north-east ever made from a South-West Pacific base.

Australian and American troops advancing on Salamaua, main Japanese forward base in New Guinea, are now in contact with the Japanese at three points, it was announced by Allied Headquarters in the S.W. Pacific yesterday.

BURMA RAIDS

A high-level road bridge at Nsopzup was reported destroyed by direct hits when U.S. fighters of the 10th Air Force attacked, without loss, Japanese installations in Northern Burma on Thursday.

Yesterday's U.S. communiqué also reported that other targets were: Cotton mills at Myingyan, railroad facilities at Alon, motor vehicles and buildings at Manywet, and Wunthoy, 25 miles south of Katha.—(Reuter.)

The Indian joint war communique last night reported R.A.F. attacks on Japanese transportation in different parts of Burma on Thursday.

A U.S. Navy Department communiqué states that Kiska, in the Aleutians, was bombed on Wednesday and again by U.S. surface units on Thursday. A naval spokesman, quoted by the Associated Press, said that the heavy ships engaged in the surface action were either heavy cruisers or battleships. This was the first time that such units were reported to have taken part in operations against Kiska.

European War News

"THE IRISH TIMES" War Map of Europe, the latest guide to events of the day, is now on sale, price 1/-, by post 1/3.

Bishop on the Revolt against Authority

The revolt against authority and the spread of the spirit of lawlessness were matters which should cause them deep concern, said the Right Rev. Dr. Phair, Bishop of Ossory, at yesterday's Diocesan Synod meeting in Carlow. This could be seen in the increase in drinking and gambling, the wanton destruction of public property, and the break-up of home and family life. These were facts that could not be denied, but how could the evils be checked? He believed they were largely due to boredom. In that diocese their people were mostly farmers, and after their work was done there was no relaxation, and life was extremely dull. It was the duty of the Church to help them. If that was not done they would seek recreation in directions they did not approve.

While their first concern must be the spiritual life of the people, they must also provide for and improve their social life. Every parish school or parish hall should be a centre of social life, where the people could get to know each other, and by means of lectures and discussions learn lessons that might be helpful. The young should also be given some work to do for their Church.

Probation Problem for Juveniles

The new juvenile delinquency scheme in Belfast, which will bring 46 children's guardians into the juvenile courts there, again brings up the question of adequate handling of juvenile offenders in Dublin.

In the last couple of years a good deal of progress has been made in the development of a working system of probation in Dublin, and of the six permanent officers handling the task four are attached to the children's court in Dublin Castle and two to the adult court at Inns quay. They are being supported by a good number of voluntary assistants provided by the Legion of Mary, which is doing admirable work for youthful offenders; but it is felt that at least two more permanent officers are required in the juvenile courts. With many advantages, the probation officer in England looks after 60 cases on an average; in this country the average for each officer is considerably higher.

When Mr. W. Lowry, Minister of Home Affairs, met the 26 women and 20 men who are to act as children's guardians and sit in Juvenile Courts, in Belfast yesterday, he told them that this scheme was an experiment in this country. The guardians should create their own principles and methods.

New Irish Office to Issue Coats of Arms

IT has been decided that the Genealogical Office, formerly the Ulster King of Arms Office, is to continue to issue grants and confirmations of coats of arms.

When this office was taken over from the British Crown four months ago, there was some doubt as to whether the issue of coats of arms would be continued, as such grants have been made usually by kings. Now, however, a statement by the Government Information Bureau shows that this and other functions of the Ulster Office will be exercised by the new office.

The charge at the Dublin office for an original grant of Arms, including stamp duty, emblazon and registration, is £44. The British Office of Arms charges £65. For a confirmation of a coat of arms, issued in cases where the applicant proves his descent from a family whose right to a certain coat of arms is on record, the charge is £16. The British Office does not issue any document corresponding to the Dublin office's confirmation grant.

Since the taking over of the office by the Irish Government there has been a steady flow of inquiries and fees from people in Ireland and overseas. The most common is for a direct search for a pedigree, for which the charge is 10s.—a more extensive search costs £3—and for coloured sketches and written description of Armorial Bearings, for which the charge is £1. The most expensive item on the list of services offered by the office is: "Change of Name and Arms by Licence, under Will, Deed, etc., including stamp duty, Emblazon, Registration and Gazetting," for which the charge is £160.

Among the clients of the office has been the new Lord Mayor of Dublin, Alderman O'Sullivan, for whom a copy of a coat of arms was obtained, for hanging, as is customary, with the shields bearing coats of arms used by other Lord Mayors of Dublin. This will shortly be on display in the Mansion House.

A View of Palermo, showing the Harbour and Monte Pellegrino

MOUNTING CRIME WAVE IN EIRE

CATTLE rustling, without the glamour of dashing cowboys, lassos and thundering hooves, has become a feature of Irish rural life.

The crime is one of the most difficult to detect. The rustlers operate in the dimness of early dawn, driving the cattle from the first available field, and disposing of them at the nearest fair.

This was one of the things heard by an *Irish Times* reporter, who learned yesterday that crime still increases week by week in Eire. Stricter Civic Guard vigilance and stiffer court sentences have failed to stem the rising tide of theft, burglary, housebreaking, crimes of violence and sex offences.

Greater poverty and unemployment, a loosening of the moral standard, growing irresponsibility among youth, and a reluctance among the public to co-operate with the authorities are blamed for the gathering crime wave, which accounted for a rise of 800 convictions in the last recorded quarter over the corresponding period of last year.

THE RECEIVERS

The "emergency criminals" are giving the Guards the biggest headache of their career. Thieves are now studying all the pitfalls, and of late thefts of money and of commodities in short supply give evidence of clever, organised planning, often, it is thought, by dealers who fill the rôle of receivers.

Biggest increase is in the larceny of scarce goods and of money. The crime of receiving has risen to an alarming extent, convictions almost doubling every three months. Housebreaking and burglary convictions were up by 40 in the last quarter.

Bicycle stealing reached its peak at the end of 1942, and fell steadily since, presumably because of greater watchfulness on the part of cyclists.

Death Follows Cycle Crash

Mr. Thomas Dillon, a well-known building contractor and farmer, residing at Townparks, Strabane, was fatally injured yesterday when cycling along Railway street, Strabane. He came into collision with a passenger 'bus which was travelling empty. He received such severe injuries that he died shortly afterwards in Tyrone County Hospital, Omagh. He was aged 69 and was a native of Garvagh, Co. Derry.

Paratroops Speeded Up Attack

GENERAL MONTGOMERY has sent a personal message to a friend in London stating that the use of British airborne forces in Sicily had a vital influence on the battle and had very much accelerated the sea landing.

By the use of British paratroops and glider-troops the Sicilian operation had been advanced eight days.

British airborne troops, it was stated in London, have "learned an awful lot" from the Sicilian campaign, and these lessons would be incorporated in future operations, says a P.A. military correspondent.

There is little doubt that the use of gliders, with their silent approach, in the assault on Syracuse took the Axis forces by surprise. The campaign so far has shown that the mere fact that airborne troops have attacked the Axis forces from the rear, while they were also being assaulted frontally, has had a considerable influence on the battle as a whole.

To-day a British airborne division is stronger in fire-power than the German units landed in Crete.

An A.P. message from Malta yesterday said that Malta opened another phase in the Sicilian campaign when light bombers based on the island gave close support to Allied troops. Baltimores and Bostons went on tactical bombing missions to Troina, Misterbianco, Adrana and Paterno.

Beaufighters, on an offensive sweep, destroyed a JU. 52 and attacked an Axis vessel, leaving it smoking. A Dornier 18 flying-boat was destroyed at its moorings. Mosquitos and Beaufighters destroyed four aircraft the previous night.

Other Allied raids were made against targets in Sardinia and on the Italian mainland around Naples. —(Reuter.)

No Public Sports in Italy

Rome radio reported last night that the Fascist Party Secretariat had decreed that "in view of the gravity of the times and of military exigency" no public sports fixtures should take place. Amateur events might be held, however, the radio said.—(A.P.)

Japanese Conference of Ex-Premiers

Tojo, Japanese Prime Minister, yesterday summoned a War Council of "Elder Statesmen," which was attended by seven former Premiers.

It is understood, says the Japanese News Agency, that the main topic at the conference was the Prime Minister's report on his recent trip to the southern region.

Meetings of Japanese "Elder Statesmen" are called usually in times of crisis, says Reuter, and the Emperor has always relied on them.

The Japanese are now facing an Allied offensive in the Pacific which is taking steady toll of their resources. Since the fall of Attu, Kiska, last remaining stronghold in the Aleutians, has been subjected to intensified air attack.—(Reuter.)

A hint that Ceylon may become one of the springboards for an attack against Japan has been given by Sir Andrew Caldecott, Governor of the island. "Our testing time lies ahead," he warned. "The Japanese know that the United Nations have now taken the offensive, and we must be prepared for more bombing."—(Reuter.)

R.A.F. Bomb Belgian Power Stations

Boston bombers of the R.A.F. attacked two power stations in Belgium in ideal weather yesterday afternoon, and dropped delayed action bombs from a height of fifty feet, says the British Air Ministry News Service.

It also announced that Typhoons, Mustangs, Spitfires and Hurricanes of Fighter Command attacked transport in occupied Europe, and claimed that several locomotives, barges and motor trucks were destroyed.

More 'Phone Booths Difficulty

Until the stores position improves there is very little chance of any substantial increase in the number of public 'phone booths in Ireland. Yesterday an official of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, who made this statement, said the authorities were doing their best to provide the emergency services, public services, doctors, hospitals and essential business houses with 'phones. Only in exceptional circumstances, and solely on the merits of individual cases, were 'phones supplied to private houses.

HELP FOR REFUGEES URGED BY THE T.U.C.

BY 73 votes to 28, the Trades Union Congress, in Cork yesterday, adopted a resolution urging on the Government of Eire, in the interest of humanity, the duty of rendering assistance to refugeess, and pledged itself to render aid to the limit of its resources to the Irish Red Cross or Government.

Moving the resolution, Mr. Sam Kyle said that a delegation from the Irish Red Cross had already gone to Spain to inquire into the conditions of refugees. The sending of such medicines and food as could be spared by this country would earn the appreciation of the whole civilised world.

Alderman J. Hickey, Lord Mayor of Cork, appealed to the mover to withdraw the resolution, which he said was unnecessary. They could leave it to the commonsense of the Government and people to deal with refugees, wherever they came from.

Mr. Leo Crawford, Dublin Trades Council, said it was notorious that foodstuffs were being exported from this country to help others, while people here were in absolute want.

Mr. Kyle said that all they wanted to do was to assure the world outside that the Trades Union Congress desired to back their Government and the Irish Red Cross in this humanitarian work.

"Viewing with alarm the continued deterioration of the economic conditions of workers and small farmers of the 26 counties," Congress passed a resolution calling on the National Executive to approach the Executive Committee of the British Trades Union Congress for the purpose of jointly developing a campaign for greater trading relations between Great Britain and the 26 counties.

Supporting the motion, Mr. M. Drumgoole, Distributive Workers, Dublin, said his union had been trying through the Department of Supplies to get in goods from Great Britain, and, although there were £800,000 worth of goods on the shelves of British manufacturers willing to send them to this country, the English Minister would not give a permit for their export, nor would the Minister for Supplies here allow a deputation to go across to Britain to try and arrange matters.

Extending fraternal greetings from the Irish Labour Party, Mr. Luke J. Duffy said that, while they had not done as well as might have been expected in the number of seats gained, they had polled a quarter of a million Labour votes, and that was no mean achievement in rural Ireland.

Other resolutions called for the reform of jury service, nationalisation of production, distribution and exchange; old age pensions of 20s. a week at the age of sixty, reduction of the working week, with the object of absorbing all unemployed; protesting against a continuance of the County Managers Act, the further provision of decent elementary schools, and the setting up of an industrial court for the settlement of inter-union disputes.

The following were elected:—President, Mr. R. Getgood, Belfast; Vice-President, Mr. Thos. Kennedy, Dublin; Treasurer, Mr. Sean P. Campbell, Dublin.

Beveridge Impatient

Sir William Beveridge, speaking at a luncheon at Leeds yesterday, expressed the hope that the Government would not delay unduly in putting the principles of his report into operation. "It is an economic and practicable scheme, and the cheapest that any Chancellor of the Exchequer in this country will ever have a chance of adopting," he said. Speaking on the questions of fighting unemployment and the post-war tasks facing Britain, he suggested that if new tasks were to be imposed upon the Government it would need reconstructing, and he proposed a re-grouping of departments—new types of administrators for new jobs, a new organ of synoptic study, and an economic general staff.

Parachutists Caught in Iraq

Four German parachutists have been caught near Mosul, in Iraq, says a Teheran message to the Soviet News Agency. They were a major, two junior officers and a Kurd, who had landed in civilian clothes to conduct diversionary activities in Kurdistan. They had a case containing arms and maps. They will be tried by the Baghdad Court.—(Reuter.)

Northern Railways May Go

Giving evidence before the Agricultural Inquiry Committee, in Belfast yesterday, Mr. D. L. Clarke, Chairman of the Road Transport Board, said that, in his view, it was impossible under the Act of 1935 to make co-operation between road and railway transport effective. He believed that Northern Ireland would be the first country in the world where a railway system was unnecessary. That time was not yet. Railways would be necessary in post-war organisation, but not the system which existed at present. He would not restrict the activities of private lorry owners.

Air Service Vital

Viscount Bennett said yesterday at a luncheon of the Insurance Institute of London: "If the British Empire is to be held together—and I cannot even contemplate its disintegration—it can only be held together by a common foreign policy. An air service between all parts of the Empire is vital. Unless attention is given to the matter at once there is a danger that other people will step in and our opportunity will be lost."

Heavy Attack on Crete as Allies Sweep over Sicily

NEWS of a heavy attack on the Axis-held island of Crete by strong forces of British and American bombers came late last night as the battle in Sicily was reaching a climax.

According to Berlin reports, the air attack was aimed at German air bases and three of Crete's larger towns. The German announcement says that insignificant damage was caused, and ten bombers were destroyed.

Shortly after the announcement yesterday that the Allies had occupied Palermo, capital of Sicily; Marsala, Trapani and the western areas, it was reported last night that General Montgomery is receiving large reinforcements and that the final stage of the Battle of Sicily has commenced. Rome radio stated that Axis forces had readjusted their positions round Catania, which is still being bombarded from the sea.

ROOSEVELT ON BOMBING OF ROME

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT stated in Washington yesterday that the Allies had worked for over a year to have Rome declared an open city. He hoped, he added, that Rome could still be designated such.

The President said the purpose of the Rome raid was to save the lives of Allied troops in Sicily. It was not a matter of retaliation, but of military necessity.

Rome had become a very important military centre. Munitions were at present being manufactured there, and its railway marshalling yards and airports made it a vital communications point. It was a centre through which troops, guns and ammunition were shunted to the south.

The Allies, the President emphasised, had used every argument and plea that Rome be made an open city, but the Fascist Government would not do so.

When the invasion of Sicily occurred the Allies had to think of British and American troops, whose danger was being increased by the movement of supplies to the south through Rome. From this point of view the Rome raid had been very successful.

The Germans, with the help of Italians, had damaged or destroyed over 3,000 British churches without any compunction.

Mr. Roosevelt said he had not received any communications from the Pope, and declined to comment on the Pope's letter to his Vicar-General deploring the bombing of Rome.—(Reuter.)

"To Test the Defences"

The German Overseas News Service stated last night that British and American bombers yesterday made the attack on Crete.

"The attack was aimed at German air bases and three of the larger towns on the island. It was carried out by strong forces," said the German report.

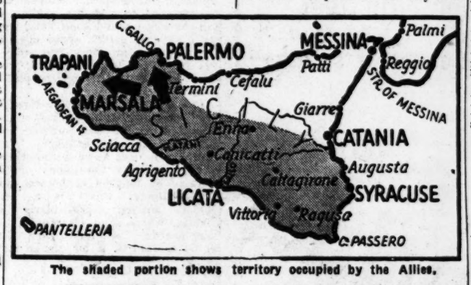
"The damage caused, however, was insignificant, because the targets of the action were not reached. Reports so far say that ten enemy bombers were shot down by a.-a. fire alone.

"The attack on Crete was the first since the invasion of Sicily. Air operations against the island before obviously served the purpose of finding out how strong the defence of Crete is.

"If one bears in mind how large were the losses of the attackers to-day the conclusion can be drawn that Crete again has proved its defensive strength as a German-Italian resistance centre in the Eastern Mediterranean."

The last Allied attack on Crete was on July 9, when Middle-East-based American bombers attacked Maleme, the largest airfield on the island.

On July 4 the first Allied raid on the island since Crete was lost, in May, 1941, was carried out by a small force of British troops.



The shaded portion shows territory occupied by the Allies.

ALLIES IN MARSALA
Two-Thirds of Island Now Occupied

THE final battle for Sicily has been joined, almost a fortnight to the day after the Allies' first landings, states Reuter's Special Correspondent at Allied H.Q. in North Africa.

Canadian troops, driving ahead in the centre in face of rugged resistance, are now coming up against the first of the German defence lines built across the north-east corner of the island. The Germans' position in the Catanian Plain became untenable with the fall of Enna, and they are now hurrying north-eastwards.

Before Catania the Eighth Army is steadily widening its bridgeheads. The Germans are suffering very heavy casualties, and have to face further determined onslaughts in the knowledge that a break-through in this sector will cause the collapse of the whole line.

CUT IN TWO

Capture of Palermo, the capital, has brought about a marked strategical change in the whole situation. The island has been cut in two, and two-thirds of it is now in Allied hands, including Trapani, Marsala (which, according to Berlin, was abandoned by Axis troops), and all the other ports and towns of the western coast and its hinterland.

Thousands of Axis troops were trapped in the west by the U.S. break-through to the sea, states A.P. The Americans' entry into Palermo completed a 200-mile drive from Gela, where they landed. It was accomplished in twelve days. Palermo has more than a mile of wharves.

The Axis forces are now withdrawing eastward, and are bent on securing their line of movement into the north-east, where there are practically no airfields. Their only great port, Messina, is constantly threatened from the air.

According to Algiers radio, the Canadians have reached Leonforte, ten miles north-east of Enna. This may mean that the Allies are concentrating to outflank Axis positions at Catania.

BRITISH LINE

The British front remains firmly constant. The line runs south-east from Enna towards Ramacca, then from Ramacca to the narrow stretch of land between the river estuaries and Catania. This is the one area where the present fighting can be described as other than sporadic. Heavy and bitter clashes are raging to the south of Catania as the Germans try to block the Allies' entrance ot the coastal highway.

The Axis, apparently, is prepared to pay any price to prevent a break-through to the main road to Messina.

A feature of the situation is the manner in which the Allies continue to dominate the skies both over the island and parts of Southern Italy. Allied 'planes are heavily attacking transports behind the German lines on the main road from Catania running west of Etna. On Thursday targets in the vicinity of Troina, Aderno, Paterno and Misterbianco were attacked. At one point 55 lorries were destroyed and at another a large convoy of 300 lorries were shot up. In the north-east heavy machine-gunning went on all day.

It was announced yesterday that the 26th Italian Division has surrendered, and that the Italian Commander of Augusta naval base has been captured. Up till midnight on Tuesday the American 7th Army had captured 27,000 prisoners.

DRIVE EAST

Capture of Palermo by the fast-advancing Americans at 10 a.m. on Thursday showed that resistance in the extreme north broke down at an early stage, and the Axis Command were obliged to abandon the west. Algiers radio stated last night that American forces are rapidly advancing east along the coast, following the fall of Palermo. All military installations in Palermo were found intact.

Vichy Radio, quoting a Berlin military spokesman, said last night that "a large-scale attack on Catania is imminent." It added:—"Montgomery has received reinforcements. It seems that the Eighth Army will make a frontal assault on the town. Allied air operations over Sardinia are becoming more frequent and more violent."

Reuter's Special Correspondent in Washington says that within the last 48 hours belief has grown in the U.S. that Sardinia is next on the Allies' invasion list. It is reliably learned that there are no strong German formations on the island, while Italian strength is less than half Sicily's five divisions.

Unofficial military expert, predicting the early fall of Sicily, said he thought the Axis would be able to evacuate very little heavy equipment.

The Axis forces trapped in the western half of Sicily by the American thrust to Palermo are estimated at Allied H.Q. at around 45,000 men.—(Reuter.)

"a desperate turn," and Vichy radio said that a frontal attack on Catania by General Montgomery's reinforced army seemed imminent.

Morocco radio stated: "The Eighth Army is battling its way through to Catania in the face of stiff resistance." It added: "The Allied naval bombardment of Catania continued to-day. Formations of the Allied Fleets continue to give support to the Eighth Army."

Rome radio said: "Our forces have readjusted their position around Catania to the rear. The Italian-German right wing, which hinges on the Catania sector, is repulsing desperate British attempts to break through. The Axis troops are inflicting very severe losses on the Eighth Army. In the west and in the centre of the island the Axis troops are still employing delaying tactics."—(Reuter.)

WHAT IS ONE-

WITHOUT *the* OTHER?

Each, in mesh with the other, assists in fulfilling the purpose of the whole. As it is in mechanics, so, also, is it in life.

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